least ten years in the future, it seems that missions will be coming and going to secure modifications of the law. Under such conditions, probably all persons, even those against Philippine independence, will heave a sigh of relief when the question is finally definitely settled and uncertainty banned from American-Philippine relations.

American policy was begun as a noble experiment in altruism. It was to be "the Philippines for the Filipinos," the Americans acting as "trustees" for the benefit of the Filipino people, and a gradual development of self-government step by step which would culminate in Philippine independence.

In the greater part of the American program these principles have been adhered to. However, it has been impossible to keep out selfish interests entirely. In the beginning, Filipinos were used to foster American purposes in the war against Spain and in the organization of the government. More recently certain sectors of public opinion in the United States were aroused by means of well-organized propaganda intended to shut out Filipino immigrants and Philippine products. A considerable part of the support for Philippine independence in later years has been motivated by sordid and mercenary considerations. However, this could not be avoided under the adverse financial situation which prevailed in the United States. Aside from these occasional manifestations of the weight of money against the might of principle, the American policy has otherwise been guided by a sincere desire to do impartially and uncomplainingly the most possible for the Filipino people,

Space does not permit of a history in all of its phases of the government established by the United States in the Philip-

[4] **See Charles B. Elliott, *The Philippines to the End of the Military Regime* (1916), and *The Philippines to the End of the Commission Government* (1917).**